

# UNIT 4

## Women in history

### Vocabulary:

argue for	يحاول إثبات صحة شيء / يجادل لصالح / يدافع عن	check	يفحص / يراجع / يتأكد من أمر ما
encourage	يشجع	inspector	مفتش
personal	شخصي	positive	إيجابي
role	دور	be in charge of	مسئول عن
effective	فعال / مؤثر / ناجح	flight	رحلة طيران
impress	يؤثر في / يترك انطباعاً قويًا في (الشخص)	impressive	مؤثر / مبهر
licence	رخصة	nursing	التمريض
solo (adj./adv./n.)	منفرد / منفرداً / عزف منفرد	suitable	مناسب
impression	انطباع	literary	أدبي
queen	ملكة	prince	أمير
paramedic	مسعف	princess	أميرة
course	مقرر تعليمي	ruler	حاكم
course of treatment	الجرعات اللازمة للعلاج	president	رئيس
prime minister	رئيس الوزراء	minister	وزير
antiseptic	مطهر	wounded soldiers	جنود جرحي
open a school	يفتح مدرسة	flying	الطيران
a solo flight	رحلة طيران منفردة	the Pacific Ocean	المحيط الهادي
fly a plane	يقود طائرة	the British army	الجيش البريطاني
the Second World War	الحرب العالمية الثانية	a plane crash	حادث تحطم طائرة
nursing school	مدرسة للتمريض	nursery school	حضانة
hygiene	النظافة الشخصية	sanitation	الصحة العامة
admire	يُعجب بـ	admiration	إعجاب
questionnaire	استطلاع رأي / استبيان	occupation = situation	المهنة أو الوظيفة
qualities	صفات	standard	مستوي
physical fitness	اللياقة البدنية	document	مستند
additional information	معلومات إضافية	Soloist	عازف منفرد
religious matters	مسائل دينية	political matters	مسائل سياسية

persuade	يقتنع	confident	واثق
degree	درجة / شهادة علمية	join the university staff	ينضم لهيئة التدريس بالجامعة
a research assistant	باحث مساعد	a government inspector	مفتش حكومي
alternative	بديل	zone	منطقة
compassion	حنو / شفقة	social worker	أخصائي اجتماعي
dentist	طبيب أسنان	poor lighting	إضاءة ضعيفة
overcrowded	مزدحم / مكتظ	technical equipment	معدات أو أجهزة فنية
imitate	يقلد	effective drugs	عقاقير فعالة
coordinator	مُنسق	women's rights	حقوق المرأة
terrific	رائع	free-time activities	أنشطة وقت الفراغ

### Words and their antonyms:

suitable	مناسب	unsuitable	غير مناسب
positive	إيجابي	negative	سلبي
brave	شجاع	cowardly	جبان
effective	فعال	ineffective	غير فعال
well-known	مشهور / معروف	unknown	غير معروف
encourage (to)	يشجع	discourage (from)	يمنع
formal	رسمي	informal	غير رسمي
personal	شخصي	public	عام
impressive	مؤثر / مبهر	unimpressive	غير مؤثر
persuade (to)	يقتنع	dissuade (from)	يُثني عن / يقتنع بالعدول عن
waste	يبدد	conserve	يحافظ

### Prepositions and Expressions:

take up much of her personal life	تشغل جزءاً كبيراً من حياتها الشخصية	play a positive role in	يلعب دور إيجابي في
popular with	مشهور لدى / محبوب من	was born into a wealthy family	وُلد في أسرة ثرية
grow up	ينشأ / يكبر	work in a hospital	يعمل في مستشفى
the first of its kind	الأولي من نوعها	break the world record	يحطم الرقم القياسي العالمي

miss the record	يفشل في تحطيم الرقم القياسي	look after = take care of	يعتني بـ
be determined to	مصمم علي	have a degree in Maths	لديه درجة علمية في الرياضيات
write under a pen name	يكتب باستخدام اسم مستعار	be associated with	مرتبط بـ
fly over long distances	يطير لمسافات بعيدة	lose her life	تفقد حياتها
to start with	كبدية ...	to sum up	باختصار
be awarded a degree	يُمنح درجة علمية	Be over the moon	في منتهى السعادة
Introduce new ideas into hospitals	يقوم بإدخال أفكار جديدة	What is special about..?	ما الذي يميز..
Similar to	مشابه لـ	Suitable for	مناسب لـ

### Irregular Verbs:

dig/dug/dug	يحفّر	drive/drove/driven	يقود (سيارة)
do/did/done	يفعل	eat/ate/eaten	يأكل
draw/drew/drawn	يرسم	fall/fell/fallen	يسقط
dream/dreamt/dreamt	يحلم	feed/fed/fed	يطعم
dream/dreamed/dreamed			
drink/drank/drunk	يشرب	feel/felt/felt	يشعر

### Derivatives:

Verb	Noun	Adjective
argue يجادل	argument جدل / خلاف	arguable مثير للجدل
encourage (to)	encouragement	argumentative مجادل / كثير الجدل
suit يناسب	suitability ملائمة	encouraging مُشجع
impress يبهّر / يثير الإعجاب	impression انطباع	feel encouraged يشعر بالتشجيع
confide (in) يثق	confidence ثقة	suitable ملائم / مناسب
brave يواجه بشجاعة / يتحدي	bravery الشجاعة	impressive مؤثر / مبهّر
nurse يرعي (شخص مريض أو مسن)	nurse ممرضة	confident واثق
	nursing التمريض	brave شجاع
discourage (from) يثني عن / يمنع من	discouragement إعاقة / تثبيط الهمة	discouraged مُحبط
		discouraging (شيء) يسبب إحباط

appreciate	يُقدّر	Appreciation	تقدير	appreciative	مُقدّر
govern	يحكم	Government	حكومة	governmental	حكومي

### Collocations and Vocab for Translation

admission charge	رسم الدخول	personal cleanliness	النظافة الشخصية
a convincing argument	حجة مقنعة	assess the situation	يُقيم الموقف
introduce new ideas	يقدم أفكارا جديدة	obey the rules	يُطيع القواعد
strength of character	قوة الشخصية	to an unprecedented degree	بدرجة غير مسبوقة
in varying degrees	بدرجات متفاوتة	master's degree	درجة الماجستير
personal commitment	التزام شخصي	a positive attitude	موقف ايجابي
a pivotal role	دور حيوي أو أساسي	downplay the role of	يُقلل من أهمية دور
impressive achievement	انجاز باهر	a suitable opportunity	فرصة مناسبة (مواتية)
hold a driving licence	يحمل رخصة قيادة	spectacular success	نجاح مذهل
a constructive dialogue	حوار بناء	a campaign against	حملة ضد
anti-social behaviour	سلوك معادي للمجتمع	non-governmental	غير حكومية

### Definitions:

argue for	to clearly explain why something is true or must be done
degree	the qualification given to someone who has successfully finished a university course
encourage	to try to persuade someone to do something, especially by making them more confident
career	A job or profession you have trained for and intend to do for a long time
positive	Hopeful and confident
role	the position that someone has in a job or activity
be in charge of	to be the person who is responsible for someone or something
director	Someone who controls or manages a company, organisation or activity
award	Officially give someone a prize or money
impressive	making you admire something

<b>licence</b>	an official document that allows you to do something
<b>nursing</b>	the job of looking after people who are ill or injured
<b>solo</b>	done alone, without anyone else helping you
<b>Suitable</b>	right or acceptable for a particular situation
<b>Respected</b>	Admired by many people because of achievements, skills, etc.
<b>Government</b>	The group of people who make decision about how to rule a country
<b>Appreciate</b>	Understand and enjoy the good qualities or value of something

### The Listening Text

Dr Aisha Abd El-Rahman, who is known to some people as Bint El-Shatei, is one of the most famous people in Egyptian and Arab culture. As well as writing books on society and culture, she also wrote poems and for fifty years wrote for the newspaper, Al-Ahram. During her life, she helped to improve women's position in Egyptian society.

Dr Aisha was born in 1913. Her father was an important man and Dr Aisha used to go with him to meetings, at which she learned to read and write. At a time when many girls didn't go to school, Aisha's mother **encouraged** her daughter to get a good education and, as a result, Aisha started school at the age of five.

Dr Aisha was successful at school and went to Cairo University, where she studied Arabic language and literature. She was awarded her **degree** in 1939 and then joined the university **staff** as a research assistant. In 1942, she was employed as a government **inspector** for the teaching of Arabic literature.

Using the name Bint El-Shatei, Dr Aisha wrote many books and articles in which she **argued for** a more **positive role** for women in the modern world. Dr Aisha was a respected teacher and taught at many universities across the Arab world. With her husband, Professor Amin El-Kholy, Dr Aisha spent holidays visiting European museums, universities and libraries.

Dr Aisha died in 1998 at the age of eighty-five. Her work, which had **taken up** much of her personal life, is still **appreciated** today.

**Read the following passage carefully:**

**Florence Nightingale**

Florence Nightingale was born in 1820 into a wealthy family in Italy, but grew up and went to school in England. When she was 17, she decided that she wanted to be a nurse, although her family did not think that this was a suitable job for their young daughter. However, Florence's work in a London hospital was so effective that the British government asked her to be in charge of the nursing of wounded soldiers abroad. After working in Europe, she returned to England and opened the Nightingale School of Nursing in London, the first school of this kind.

**Lotfia El Nadi**

In 1932, Lotfia El Nadi was the first and only woman to join a new school for pilots at Almaza airport. Her parents did not want her to be a pilot, so El Nadi worked as a secretary at the airport to pay for her lessons. When she was only 26, El Nadi became the first woman in Egypt to have a pilot's licence. In December 1933, she became famous when she flew solo in an international race, which went from Cairo to Alexandria. She was only the second woman ever to fly like this. El Nadi, who had to stop flying after an accident, died in 2002 aged 94. However, her achievements encouraged other women to have a career in flying. For example, in 1944, Linda Masoud became the first woman teacher at the flying school and Aziza Mahran later became a director there.

**Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- Florence Nightingale's parents didn't want their daughter to be a nurse because they thought it wasn't a (profitable – suitable – boring – challenging) job.
- 2- Florence Nightingale was asked to be in charge of nursing soldiers abroad because her work in London was (ineffective – irresponsible – successful – unsuitable).
- 3- After returning from Europe, Florence opened the Nightingale School of (Engineering – Medicine – Teaching – Nursing).
- 4- Lotfia El Nadi's achievements (discouraged – inspired – prevented – avoided) other women to have a career in flying.
- 5- Lotfia El Nadi worked as a secretary in order to pay for her (music – maths – flying – English) lessons.
- 6- The underlined word "this" refers to (a pilot's licence – flying solo – working as a secretary – joining a school for pilots).

**Answer the following questions:**

- 7-Which of the two women do you think was more impressive? Give reasons
  - 8-How did Lotfia El Nadi become famous?                      9-What happened in 1944?
  - 10-Find words in the passage which mean:
- a) having a lot of money                      b) something important that you succeed in doing

## Language Notes

### ♦ لاحظ الفرق بين الكلمات الآتية:

- 🏠 Respect (n.) الاحترام (لا تعد)
- 🏠 disrespect (n.) عدم الاحترام (لا تعد)
- 🏠 Respected (adj.) يحظى بالاحترام والإعجاب بسبب عمله أو انجازاته ومهاراته
- 🏠 Respectable (adj.) محترم (يتصرف بطريقة مقبولة اجتماعيا وأخلاقيا)
- 🏠 Respectful of (something) (adj.) يظهر الاحترام لـ (آراء/معتقدات/ثقافات..الخ)
- 🏠 Respectful of/towards (someone) (adj.)
- 🏠 with respect to = concerning بشأن/بخصوص

- ♦ He is one of the most **respected** managers.
- ♦ He comes from a **respectable** family.
- ♦ We should be **respectful of** elderly people.
- ♦ He taught his children to be **respectful of** other cultures.
- ♦ If children were taught to be more **respectful towards** their elders, maybe these crimes wouldn't happen so often.
- ♦ تستخدم respectable مع الأشياء و الكميات والصفات بمعنى أنها جيدة بما يكفي ومقبولة:
- ♦ She earns a **respectable** salary.
- ♦ They have raised a **respectable amount of money** locally through social events.

### ♦ Profession مهنة أو عمل يتطلب قدرا كبيرا من التدريب والتعليم مثل الطب والمحاماة والتدريس

- He left the teaching **profession** to set up his own business.
- ♦ Work: العمل بصفة عامة ولا تجمع وتأتي أيضا بمعنى مكان العمل
- Peter's **work** involves a lot of travelling.      • I have a lot of **work** to do.
- He goes to work at 8 o'clock.

### ♦ Work: (v.) (آلة مثلا) يقوم بتشغيل

- Do you know how to work (=operate) this coffee machine?

### ♦ إذا جُمعت كلمة work يصبح معناها مصنع أو مؤلفات أو أعمال فنية أو أدبية:

- a work of art      • works of art
- ♦ Job: وظيفة (تجمع) و تشير إلى عمل منتظم يقوم به الشخص لكسب المال
- When she left college, she got a **job** as a secretary.
- She has applied for a **job** with an insurance company.

♦ **Career:** المستقبل الوظيفي / الفترة التي يقضيها الشخص في وظيفة معينة

- He has a long/short **career** in journalism. الصحافة

♦ لاحظ استخدام كلمة **career** مع الأفعال **spend/make/build** والصفات **long/short/brief**

- My father **spent** all his **career** working in a bank.
- He **made a** good **career** for himself in football.

♦ **occupation:** وظيفة (وخاصة في طلبات الالتحاق بعمل)

- His current occupation is a computer programmer.

♦ **post:** وظيفة وخاصة في شركة أو مؤسسة

- He held various ministerial posts.

♣ الفعل **Get** يستخدم بمعان مختلفة:

Get = receive	يتلقى/يستلم	Get = have/obtain	ينال/يحصل علي
Get = buy	يشترى	Get (to)= reach	يصل الي
Get = become	يصبح	Get = bring	يُحضر
Get = understand	يفهم	Get = catch	يقبض علي

- I went back into the office to **get** a pen.
- I **got** an email from my friend this morning.
- We **got** a new TV from the shops.
- How are you **getting** home this evening?
- The mother encouraged her daughter to **get** a good education.
- The police **got** him in the end.
- I don't **get** it. It doesn't make sense.
- It's **getting** very hot outside.

🏆 **award (v./n.)** يمنح جائزة رسمية أو شهادة علمية/جائزة رسمية

♣ be nominated for an award يُرشح للحصول علي جائزة رسمية

🏆 **reward (v./n.)** يُكافأ/مكافأة

- This movie has won several **awards**. • He won the **award for** best actor.
- Parents often give their children **rewards** for passing exams.
- The police offered **a reward** for information leading to the capture of the murderers.

🏆 لاحظ ما يلي:

Verb	Noun
Advise ينصح	Advice نصيحة
Practise يمارس/يتدرب/يزاول	Practice ممارسة/تدريب
License يُرخص / يمنح ترخيص	Licence رخصة



🏠 argue for / in favour of يقدم حجة لصالح / يؤيد

- He **argued** strongly **for** the proposal.
- They **argued against** the new tax.

🏠 argue against يعارض / يقدم الحجة ضد

🏠 decide to + inf. يقرر

🏠 decide that + جملة (يقرر أن)

🏠 decide on + n يختار

- They **decided to** sell their old house.
- He **decided that** he would look for another job..
- We've **decided on** Paris for our next holiday.

🏠 train (somebody) in something يُدرب علي

🏠 train (somebody) to + inf. يُدرب لكي

🏠 train for + n يتدرب من أجل

🏠 train to be / as + job (وظيفة) يتدرب كـ

- All staff will be **trained in** customer service skills.
- Employees are **trained to** deal with emergency situations.
- Brenda spends two hours a day **training for** the marathon.
- She's **training to be** a doctor.

### Exercises on Vocabulary and Language Notes:

#### Choose the correct answer:

- 1- My older brother has a (decree – degree – licence – permission) in Maths from Cairo University.
- 2- Exercise can have a (positive – negative – captive – conductive) effect on your health and fitness.
- 3- Nurses have an important (row – rule – role – rate) in looking after patients in a hospital.
- 4- My parents have always (disappointed – depressed – discouraged – encouraged) me to work hard at school.
- 5- I'd prefer not to talk about that. It's something very (personal – public – famous – physical).
- 6- I found university work very difficult, but my friends were always very (judging – avenging – encouraging – managing).
- 7- It was a great football match. Both teams played very (negatively – positively – aggressively – cowardly).
- 8- She would be a good nurse. She has a very kind (abnormality – artificiality – personality – brutality).
- 9- Your grades are (impress – impressive – impression – impressed), Jena.
- 10- To be in (charge – average – bandage – besiege) of is to be responsible for or in control of something.
- 11- Something which is (defective – reflective – effective – attractive) produces the right result.
- 12- A/An (licence – essence – absence – acceptance) is a document that gives permission to do something.
- 13- (Accounting – Injecting – Nursing – Hospitalizing) is a job of looking after people who are ill.
- 14- (Lonely – Only – Sauna – Solo) means done on your own, without help from another person.
- 15- If something is (recordable – suitable – achievable – readable), it is right in a particular situation.

- 16- Several companies have been (prevented – collapsed – licensed - banned) to sell these products.
- 17- The company denies that it has (praised – placed – rose - practised) discrimination against any of its employees.
- 18- The doctor (advised – devised – blamed - praised) him against smoking.
- 19- A (cruise – tour – voyage - flight) is a journey by air.
- 20- The radiation leak has had a disastrous (affect – infect – effect - dialect) on the environment.
- 21- It's an extremely (addictive – effective – adjective - collective) cure for a headache. It has no side effects.
- 22- The poor bird couldn't (fly – try – cry - dry) because it had a broken wing.
- 23- There's no doubt about Christine's (curability – disability – suitability - hospitality) for the job. She is very efficient.
- 24- To (bargain – challenge – review – argue) for is to clearly explain why you think something is true or should be done
- 25- A/An (collector – inspector – conductor - investigator) is someone whose job is to check that something is of a good enough standard and that rules are being obeyed
- 26- A (duty – responsibility – role - charge) is the position that someone has in a situation or activity
- 27- A (degree – referee – guarantee - retiree) is the qualification given to someone who has successfully finished a university course
- 28-Something which is (interesting – amusing – positive - legal) has a good or useful effect
- 29-To (engage – encourage – manage - package) is to try to persuade someone to do something, especially by making them more confident
- 30- (Additional – Conditional – Constitutional - Personal) means involving someone's private life, their feelings, health and relationships
- 31- As well as writing books on (social – sociable - society – variety) and culture, she also wrote poems.
- 32-Dr. Aisha Abd El-Rahman helped to improve women's (composition – disposition – depression - position) in society.
- 33- Her mother (discouraged – encouraged – managed - bandaged) her to get a good education.
- 34-She was (awarded - got – gave – rewarded) her degree in 1939.
- 35- He joined the university (stiff – staff – stuff - crew) as a research assistant.
- 36- She was employed as a government (actor – ambassador – inspector – ancestor) for the teaching of Arabic literature.
- 37-Her work (took up – took off – took down – took to) much of her personal life.
- 38- Her great work is still (appeared – applied - appreciated – appointed) today.
- 39- She taught at many universities across the Arab (village – town – city – world).
- 40- She (spent – left – went – did) her life doing the things she was most interested in.

- 41- The people that I help at the charity are always very (initiative – appreciative – positive – effective) of my work.
- 42- Young children are usually very (respected – respectable – respectful -respecting) towards their teachers.
- 43- They are well behaved children who come from a (respecting – respectable – respectful – disrespectful) family.
- 44- How long has the King (governed – silenced – persuaded – divided) that country?
- 45- The (gift – punishment – award – reward) for winning the swimming race is a gold cup.
- 46- The whole class clapped (angrily – appreciatively – negatively – furiously) at the end of the interesting speech. They had learned a lot.
- 47- My older brother has been (awarded – rewarded – rewarded – raided) a maths prize from Cairo University.
- 48- My parents always (alleviate – abbreviate – negotiate – appreciate) it when I work hard at school.
- 49- This new hospital was built with money from the (environment – government – judgment – retirement).
- 50- Mrs. Nagwa is a (respectful – respecting – respected – respect) teacher at the school. Her students usually do very well in their exams.
- 51- Applicants must have a (degrade – grade – mark – degree) in Engineering.
- 52- Children need lots of (disappointment – encouragement – government – deprivation) when they're learning new things.
- 53- The rural environment has a (positive –possessive – repressive – stressful) effect on children's health.
- 54- Parents play an important (rail – reel – rule – role) in their child's learning.
- 55- Who will be in (change – charge – chief – chart) of the department when Sophie retires?
- 56- He was arrested for driving without a (permission – degree – licence – device).
- 57- The first (soloist – solar – sailor – solo) flight across the Atlantic took place many years ago.
- 58- The house is not really (suited – syllable – recyclable – suitable) for a large family.
- 59- Ann was the orchestra's (soloist – biologist – archaeologist – dentist) at the age of 22.
- 60- Public health officials were called to (respect – inspect – reveal – destroy) the building.

# Grammar

## عبارات الوصل Relative Clauses

- ◆ يستخدم ضمير الوصل لربط جملتين و يحل محل اسم أو ضمير موجود غالبا في الجملة الثانية:
- ◆ تستخدم **who** لتحل محل الفاعل أو المفعول. أما **whom** فتحل محل المفعول فقط و غالبا تستخدم مكانها **who**:

- This is **the woman**. **She** owns the house.  
This is the **woman who** owns the house.
- The talk was given by **a man**. **He** used to live in Russia.  
The talk was given by a **man who** used to live in Russia.
- I spent two hours talking to **Ali**. I'd met **him** only once before.  
I spent two hours talking to **Ali, whom / who** I'd met only once before.

- ◆ تستخدم **which** لتحل محل الفاعل و المفعول غير العاقل:

- **The job** was very tiring. He applied for **it** a week ago.  
The job **which (that)** he applied for a week ago was very tiring.  
The job **for which** he applied a week ago was very tiring.

- ◆ لاحظ استخدام **which** لتشير إلى جملة كاملة قبلها:

- **He got very bad marks in the test, which** made his parents very sad.
- **One of the boys kept laughing, which** annoyed the teacher very much.

- ◆ تستخدم **whose** للملكية للعاقل وغير العاقل.

- **The man** felt very sad. **His** wife died in the accident.  
The man **whose** wife died in the accident felt very sad.

- ◆ لاحظ أن هناك نوعان من عبارات الوصل ، النوع الأول يعطي معلومة أساسية عن الشيء أو الشخص أو المكان الذي نتحدث عنه ونستخدم في هذا النوع **who / which / whom** ولا نستخدم **comma** قبل أو بعد عبارة الوصل

- The company **which / that** he works for sells computer.  
The company **for which** he works sells computer
- The woman **who / that** killed her husband was sentenced to death. حكم عليها بالإعدام

◆ والنوع الثاني لا تقدم عبارة الوصل معلومة هامة عن الشيء أو الشخص أو المكان الذي نتحدث عنه ولا بد من استخدام **comma** قبل وبعد عبارة الوصل ولا تستخدم **that** في هذا النوع:

- Mr. Ahmed, **who is 45 years old**, is a famous politician.
- The company, **which is in Cairo**, employed 200 people.

◆ لاحظ أن **that / who** لا يسبقهما حرف جر:

- The man **for whom** he works is German.
- The man **that** he works for is German.
- The man **who / whom**he works for is German.

◆ لاحظ في الجملة الآتية أنه لا يمكن استخدام **that** بدلا من **which** إلا إذا تركنا حرف الجر في مكانه الأصلي :

- **The house** cost him a lot of money. He lived in **it**.  
The house **in which** he lived cost him a lot of money.  
The house **that**he lived **in** cost him a lot of money.

◆ نستخدم **what** للإشارة لغير العاقل ولا يسبقها اسم:

**What = the thing that / the things that**

- **The things that** we saw astonished us. = **What** we saw astonished us.
- **The thing that** annoys him is that his friend always comes late.  
= **What** annoys him is that his friend always comes late.

◆ يمكن استخدام **to + inf.** بدلا من عبارة الوصل إذا كان ضمير الوصل في الجملة يحل محل الفاعل وفي حالة وجود ما يلي :

**The first / second/last/only**

- Ali was **the first** student **who** arrived at school.  
= Ali was **the first** student **to** arrive at school.
- He was **the last** man **who** left the ship.  
= He was **the last** man **to** leave the ship.

◆ لاحظ تركيب الجملة الآتية:

**It + is / was + اسم + who / that ...**

**It + is / was + اسم + which / that ...**

**It was Peter who** broke the window.

**It was the bus that** delayed us.

♦ يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل في الحالات الآتية (مع ضرورة حذف TO BE أيضا):  
 • إذا كان بعده مبنى للمجهول :

- **The book** was made into a film. **It** was written 20 years ago.

The book **which was written** 20 years ago was made into a film.

The book **written** 20 years ago was made into a film.

• أو إذا كان بعده جار و مجرور (حرف جر واسم):

- **The book** is about famous writers. **It** is on the second shelf.

The book **(which is) on the second shelf** is about famous writers.

• أو إذا كان بعده اسم أو صفة بعدها اسم:

- **John Smith** was interviewed on TV. **He** is a famous runner.

John Smith, **(who is) a famous runner**, was interviewed on TV.

♦ تستخدم where بدلا من which و حرف جر إذا كانت تدل على مكان أو بدلا من there

- **The shop** was so big. He worked **in it**.

The shop **in which** he worked was so big.

The shop **where** he worked was so big.

- He went to **Acapulco**. He spent most of his holiday **there**.

He went to Acapulco **where** he spent most of his holiday.

♦ تستخدم when بدلا من which و حرف إذا كانت تدل على زمن:

- ♦ **The day** was remembered for long. They met **on it**.

The day **on which** they met was remembered for long.

The day **when** they met was remembered for long.

♦ يمكن أن تُستخدم that بدلاً من when:

- I still remember the day **that/when** we met.

- 1980 was the year **when/that** my brother was born.

♦ لاحظ أننا إذا استخدمنا حرف جر في عبارة الوصل ، يأتي حرف الجر قبل ضمير الوصل:

- ♦ The death of his son was an experience **from which** he never fully **recovered**.

- ♦ It isn't a subject **to which** I **devote** a great deal of thought.

- ♦ Is that the film **in which** he kills his mother?

- ♦ The man **with whom** I **spoke** a moment ago is a university professor.

- ♦ The manager **to whom** I **sent** the letter didn't agree to give me the job.

◆ لا بد من استخدام ضمير الوصل إذا جاء في مكان الفاعل و بعده الفعل:

◆ إذا حذف ضمير الوصل و كانت الجملة معلوم **Active** نستخدم **V.+ ING**:

- **The man** is very kind. **He** works in this office.

The man who works in this office is very kind.

The man working in this office is very kind.

◆ يمكن حذف ضمير الوصل إذا جاء مكان المفعول:

- **The officer** treated me very well. I met **him** at the police station.

The officer whom/ who/ that I met at the police station treated me very well.

The officer I met at the police station treated me very well.

◆ نستخدم **that** بعد صفات التفضيل و بعد الكلمات الآتية:

**Something/everything / anything / nothing / all / little / much**

- This is the best book that explains everything about space.
- Do you have anything that will help my throat?
- There is something that you should know.
- This is all that I know about him.
- There isn't much that I can do to help you.
- There is little that can be done to solve this problem.

◆ لاحظ ما يلي:

- You can travel to Luxor. Luxor is where you can find a lot of monuments.
- You can travel to Luxor, which is where you can find a lot of monuments.

◆ يمكن استخدام **where** بعد الكلمات **stage/situation/point**

- Eventually, I reached a stage where I began to enjoy my work.
- He found himself in a situation where he was unable to pay off his debts. يسدد ديونه

## Exercises on Grammar

### Choose the correct answer:

1. My penfriend, (who – that – where – when) lives in Sweden, is studying biology at university.
2. Aisha, (which – whom – whose – that) father is a well-known doctor, is my best friend at school.
3. My brother (whom – whose – where – that) lives in New York is going to visit us soon.
4. Fruit (when – that – where – what) ripens on the tree tastes best.
5. Our flat, (which – that – whose – where) is on the fifth floor, overlooks the Nile.
6. My brother went to Alexandria university, (which – when – that – where) he studied architecture.
7. Last week, we had a meeting, (at which – for which – on which – by which) we found out about next year's school trip.

8. She's written an article (of which – with which – in which – in where) she describes the problems facing our country.
9. Dr. Aisha Abd El-Rahman, (that – who – what – where) is better known to some people as Bint El-Shatei, is one of the most famous people in Egyptian and Arab culture.
10. Dr. Aisha used to go with her father to meetings (at which – of which – to which – for which) she learned to read and write.
11. She went to Cairo University (what – whose – at where – where) she studied Arabic language and literature.
12. She wrote many books and articles (with whom – in which – of what – to where) she argued for a more positive role for women in the modern world.
13. Her work, (which – what – where – whom) had taken up much of her personal life, is still appreciated today.
14. Dr. Aisha, (whom – that – whose – who) father was an important man, was born in Damietta in 1913.
15. Dr. Aisha wrote many articles (at which – in which – of which – which) she discussed women and society.
16. Queen Victoria, (who – whose – where – when) was born in 1819, was educated in London alone, without meeting other children.
17. Queen Victoria, (that – when – who – where) died in January 1901, was queen of Britain for most of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
18. Queen Victoria, (who – that – which – whom) ruled for more than 63 years, was queen for longer than any other British ruler.
19. Queen Victoria's husband, Prince Albert, died in 1861, (after which – with which – by which – from which) Victoria always wore black clothes.
20. I'm hoping to study science at university, (which – that – after which – of which) I'd like to work as a research assistant.
21. The city (that – in which – when – what) I was born is in the south of Egypt.
22. These days, women have as good an education as men, (that – where – whom – which) I think is a good thing.
23. Yesterday, I played a long game of tennis with my brother, (when – that – which – for which) made me very tired.
24. The nurse, (who – whose – that – where) responsibility is to look after young children, has worked at the hospital for ten years.
25. The person (who – whose – which – where) does most of the cooking in our family is my mother.
26. 1837 was the year (where – what – when – which) Victoria became queen of Britain.



27. I've just read a newspaper article in (where – what – that – which) the life of a famous woman is described in detail.
28. My sister went to London University, (where – what – when – which) she studied history.
29. Lord of the Flies is a story in (where – whom – when – which) a group of school boys are shipwrecked on an island.
30. She asked me where I had been, to (where – what – when – which) I replied, "It's a secret".
31. Tomorrow, I'm going to a meeting at (where – what – when – which) we are going to discuss women's role in society.
32. He says he's busy, by (where – what – when – which) he really means he doesn't want to go out this evening.
33. He said something very cruel, for (where – which – when – what) I think he should apologize.
34. Cleopatra, (where – what – who – which) was very beautiful, was the last pharaoh of Egypt.
35. Woman's Day, (where – what – that – which) marks an important event in 1919, is on March 16.
36. Alexandria, (where – what – when – which) my mother was born, is in northern Egypt.
37. I have been reading about famous women, (which – what – when – that) I have found very interesting.
38. Agatha Christie was a famous crime writer (where – what – whose – which) books were translated into many languages.
39. He didn't want to lend me the money, (where – which – when – that) made me very angry.
40. He showed me round the town, (where – who – which – that) was very kind of him.
41. She is the woman (where – that – when – which) wrote two books.
42. That's the book (where – what – when – which) is a bestseller.
43. This is the place (where – what – when – which) we often have picnics.
44. Friday is the day (where – what – when – which) I visit my relatives in our village.
45. This is the article in (where – what – which – when) she writes about science.
46. That is the stadium at (where – what – when – which) we saw the cup final.
47. I need to talk to someone (where – who – when – which) I can trust.
48. Mr. Samir, (where – that – who – which) teaches us science, is always friendly.
49. We'd better decide (where – what – when – which) we need to buy.
50. Dr. Aisha, (where – what – whose – which) father was an important man, was born in Damietta in 1913.
51. Raneem El Welily is a famous squash player. (where – who – when – which) was born in 1989.
52. Raneem El Welily won a competition in 2015, (where – what – when – which) made her the number one women's squash player in the world.
53. Adel, (whose – what – when – whom) brother won the poetry competition, is my friend.
54. Have you seen (what – which – that – when) I bought from London?

55. Alexandria, (where – what – when – which) is Egypt's second biggest city, is a wonderful place for a holiday.
56. There are very few things of (which – who – whom – that) he is afraid.
57. Do you know the young girl (which – where – whom – that) offered you a seat?
58. Is there anyone (which – who – whom – where) knows how this machine works?
59. Like many (which – who – whom – whom) were taking the exam, I felt very nervous.
60. He was a distant cousin (which – when – whom – what) she had never met.

### Language Functions: Expressing enthusiasm

Hey, that's terrific.	إنه لشيء رائع
That's really great news, isn't it?	إنه لخبر رائع، أليس كذلك؟
I can't tell you how happy that makes me.	لا أستطيع أن أخبرك بمدى سعادتي بذلك
That's fantastic!	يا للروعة!
I'm over the moon.	إنني في منتهى السعادة
I can't wait (to start).	لا أستطيع الانتظار لكي أبدأ..
I'm really enthusiastic about it.	إنني متحمس جداً لذلك
I'm really looking forward to it.	إنني أتطلع بشدة لذلك
Wow! That's brilliant!	ياه! إنه لشيء رائع
What a great idea!	يالها من فكرة رائعة
Wonderful news!	يالها من خبر رائع

♦ تستخدم hey لجذب اهتمام شخص أو للتعبير عن الدهشة

#### Choose the correct answer:

- We've got a school trip to the museum next week. I'm really (making - looking - taking - bringing) forward to it.
- I came first in the English exam last week! I'm over the (sun - planets - galaxy - moon).
- I've started playing tennis at the sports club. I'm really enthusiastic (of - about - from - with) it.
- We're going to start a book club at school. I can't (run - jump - wait - stay).
- "Do you like this picture? I drew it myself." "Hey, that's (terrific - academic - automatic - energetic).

Test on Unit 4
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**A- Vocabulary and Structure****Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- Some students need more (encouragement – discouragement – disturbance – disagreement) than others at school.
- 2- (Artificially – Abnormally – Personally – Cheerfully), I believe that everyone should study science at school.
- 3- A 14-year old Japanese boy has become the youngest person to complete a (lonely – solo – stereo – studio) voyage across the Pacific Ocean.
- 4- Before you can fly alone, you need to have a pilot's (qualification – permission – agreement – licence).
- 5- The (flying – flight – aviation – destination) from London to Cairo takes about 4 hours.
- 6- Some films are not (dependable – legible – recyclable – suitable) for young children.
- 7- Doctors are always trying to find (effective – helpful – defective – infectious) new treatments for diseases.
- 8- My uncle is (of charge – in charge – with control – by charge) of the Science Department in a secondary school.
- 9- Alison Jones and her husband David, (when – where – who – whose) live in London, are celebrating their golden wedding anniversary.
- 10- The people (which – that – where – whom) live next door are very nice.
- 11- Solar energy is an idea (which – whose – that – where) time has come.
- 12- One of my neighbours throws rubbish in the street, (that – which – where – when) annoys me intensely. بشدة
- 13- He was educated at the local school, (after which – in which – with which – with where) he went on to Cambridge.
- 14- In 1963 we moved to Boston, (when – which – where – whom) my grandparents lived.
- 15- Yorkshire, (where – when – that – which) is my hometown, has a lot of splendid restaurants.
- 16- The photographer could not develop the pictures (when – that – where – what) I had taken in Australia.
- 17- Abdel Tawab Youssef, (when – that – where – whose) books have been translated into many languages, is a famous children's writer.
- 18- I spoke to the worker (cleans – is cleaning – was cleaning – cleaning) my office.
- 19- Did you like the room (we stayed in – which we stayed in it – that we stayed in it – where we stayed in)?
- 20- I always like to buy cotton (that from – which from – from – what is from) Egypt.

- 21- Sydney, (that – which - where – when) is not the capital of Australia, is the largest Australian city.
- 22-The (office - cleaning – nursing - reception) staff at the hospital work very hard to look after the patients.
- 23-There will be four (soloists – activists – chemists – druggists) in tonight's performance.
- 24-If you could help me find him or if anyone has any information they can give me I would greatly (associate – negotiate - appreciate –deviate) it.
- 25-We would have to say they were the best behaved and (appreciative – positive – causative – comparative) guests we have ever entertained.
- 26-She is usually (respectful – hopeful – useful – deceitful) of the views of others
- 27-I'd prefer to use a bank (whom – which - whose – where) services are reliable.
- 28-Wasn't that the summer (whom – when - whose – where) we took the boys camping?
- 29-Eventually, I reached a stage (whom – which - whose – where) I began to enjoy my work.
- 30- This is the room in (whom – which - whose – where) my grandfather died.

### **B- Reading Comprehension**

#### **Read the passage then answer the questions:**

Communication is more than just the conveyance of information from a sender to a receiver. It is a process that involves understanding a message while not forgetting that noise will always interfere. In addition, there is the need for feedback which may not be available. In an organizational set up, communication serves many purposes. Firstly, it serves as a way to provide information for everyday tasks. The information will be in the form of directives, instructions, memos, and other forms of communication. In addition, there are sometimes doubts by employees on the expectations of a management, **their** status, responsibilities and even their future in the organization. Communication can help clarify such issues and alleviate unnecessary fears.

Most employees have very creative ideas on how the work they do can be done better. Often they lack a forum through which they could forward their ideas and suggestions.

However, where there is a good communication system within an organization, they can voice their ideas for the benefits of all. Communication can therefore stimulate creative thinking. There is a saying that 'curiosity killed the cat' but it does not follow that being curious is **suicidal**. It is important for people to be curious about what is expected of them and what to expect in return. Where there is good communication between employees and managers, reasonable curiosity is satisfied. Also, managers cannot do their work effectively unless they have information from their junior on the actual situation on the ground. This information is crucial for planning and control. Therefore, communication serves as an important aid to managerial functions. Finally,

communication can only serve these purposes if it is effective. To be effective, a sender needs to seek answers to the questions:

1. Was I heard?
2. Was my message understood correctly?
3. Did the receiver respond as expected?

If the answer to these questions is positive, then the communication was effective. Similarly, the sender should always seek feedback by asking questions and closely observing the receiver's body language and other non-verbal cues.

**Choose the correct answer:**

**1-The best title to this passage is:**

- |                         |                            |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) managerial functions | b) creative ideas          |
| c) planning and control | d) effective communication |

**2-Employees can express their ideas for the benefits of all when there is -----.**

- |                     |                                |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| a) a lot of noise   | b) a good communication system |
| c) a non-verbal cue | d) a bad manager               |

**3-Communication could be effective if the receiver ----- the message.**

- |                |            |                   |            |
|----------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| a) responds to | b) ignores | c) misunderstands | d) repeats |
|----------------|------------|-------------------|------------|

**4-According to the passage, body language and other non-verbal cues play a role in:**

- |                               |                            |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) stimulating creative ideas | b) effective communication |
| c) punishing employees        | d) discouraging employees  |

**5-We understand from the passage that if something is 'suicidal', it affects the people who do it---**

- |          |         |             |             |
|----------|---------|-------------|-------------|
| a) badly | b) well | c) verbally | d) visually |
|----------|---------|-------------|-------------|

**6-To find out if the message is successful or not, the sender should always seek:**

- |            |                   |             |              |
|------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|
| a) revenge | b) creative ideas | c) feedback | d) curiosity |
|------------|-------------------|-------------|--------------|

**Answer the following questions:**

7-What does the underlined word 'their' refer to?

8-Why does the writer believe that employees' curiosity is important?

9-Why should managers seek to get information from their employees on the actual situation in their organization?

10-Find words in the passage which mean:

- a) to tell people your opinions or feelings about a particular subject
- b) extremely important or necessary

### **C- Writing**

Nader is buying a suit at a store department. Write the missing parts in the following dialogue between him and a shop assistant.

- Shop assistant : Can I help you?  
Nader : Yes, -----(1)-----, please.  
Shop assistant : I've got different styles of suits. Here you are.  
------(2)-----?  
Nader : I'd like a blue one.  
Shop assistant : What do you think of this suit? It's the colour you like and it's fashionable.  
Nader : Yes, I like it. It's very fashionable. -----(3)-----?  
Shop assistant : Nine hundred pounds. It's imported from Vietnam.  
Nader : Oh, it's -----(4)----- . I'd like one made in Egypt, please.  
Shop assistant : Well, here it is. Only 700 pounds. It's cheap, -----(5)-----?  
Nader : Yes, -----(6)----- and of good quality as well.

**Write about 100 words about:**

"Some people think that women should not work. They believe women should stay at home to bring up children." Agree or disagree, giving your own opinion.

**A) Translate into Arabic:**

- 1- The removal of trees without sufficient reforestation has resulted in damage to habitats, biodiversity loss and aridity.
- 2- We face a lot of problems such as pollution, climate change, the destruction of rainforests as well as the extinction of thousands of species of animals and plants

**B) Translate into English:**

- 1- نفخر بأن التعليم هو المشروع القومي الأول في مصر.
- 2- الأمية مشكلة اجتماعية خطيرة ولا بد أن نبذل المزيد من الجهود لحلها.

**"The harder the battle, the  
sweeter the VICTORY!"**